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of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
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No. 16864.

號二月六年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917.

巳丁亥歲年六國民華中

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Please, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912

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WONG PING WA, Manager.  
Shanghai, April 1, 1912

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE SEPARATE PEACE QUESTION.

PROPOSAL BY BULGARIAN  
MINISTER TO BERLIN.

PETROGRAD, May 31.  
Maxim Gorky has received a letter  
from M. Rizoff, the Bulgarian Minister  
at Berlin, proposing an armistice  
on the eastern front pending the  
negotiations for a separate peace  
between Germany and Russia. The  
letter says that Germany does not  
contemplate an offensive against  
Russia if the latter remains quiescent,  
and M. Rizoff offers to meet Maxim  
Gorky in Sweden.

The latter, in publishing the let-  
ter, described it as being insolent  
and stupid and he does not intend to  
reply.

### WAR AIMS.

A COMMUNICATION TO RUSSIA BY  
PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.  
President Wilson has sent a docu-  
ment to Russia outlining the war  
aims of the United States, dealing  
with the "No annexation; No in-  
demnities" formula.

It will not be published till it has  
been presented.

### A WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIALISTS.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, June 1.  
Events apparently are shaping  
towards a World Congress of Social-  
ists. There was no Russian initia-  
tive. The original suggestion of the  
Dutch-Scandinavian Delegation at  
Stockholm of a conference in June  
ended in a fiasco, owing to the strong  
presumption of an underlying Ger-  
man intrigue, but the acceptance by  
the French Socialists of the Russian  
proposal, cabled yesterday, altered  
the situation.

The statement from Stockholm  
that the British Labourites have  
nominated Mr. Roberts as a delegate  
to the Conference is incorrect. They  
chose Messrs. Roberts, Purdy and  
Carter to go to Petrograd, but as  
Mr. Henderson en route to Petrograd  
interviewed the Swedish Socialist,  
M. Branting, at Stockholm, who  
explained the Russian wishes, the  
Labourites did not object to their  
nomination calling at Stockholm to  
explain to M. Branting the determi-  
nation of the British Labour  
majority to vigorously prosecute the  
war.

The Executive of the Labourites  
meets to-day, to reconsider the po-  
sition in view of the attitude of the  
French Socialists.

Meanwhile Reuter is informed that  
the British Government is anxious  
to gratify the desire of the Russians  
to learn the views of all sections of  
British thought, and is facilitating  
the journey to Russia of such rep-  
resentatives, including Mr. Roberts,  
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr.  
Jowett. The Government emphasises  
that it desires the fullest investiga-  
tions. It has nothing to conceal.

This decision will probably affect  
the voting in the French Chamber  
to-day when a stormy debate is ex-  
pected on the subject of granting  
passports to French Socialists to  
Stockholm. The bulk of opinion in  
France is opposed to the granting of  
permits. On the other hand, it is  
urged that it would be dangerous to  
allow the Russians to be influenced  
solely by German Socialists.

M. Mouton, one of the French  
delegates to Russia, says the Rus-  
sians have assured him there would  
be war so the knife if they found the  
Germans to be sincere or sincere  
on the subject of the war aims.

### THE BATTLEFIELD IN FRANCE.

LONDON, May 31.

A French communiqué reports:—  
There was fairly lively artillery  
activity in the regions of Vauxhallon  
and Lafaux and to the north-west  
of Rheims. In the region of Hill  
108, which is south of Berry-au-Bac,  
the enemy exploded several mines  
and occupied elements of trenches  
wrecked by the explosion.

A vigorous counter-attack in Cham-  
pagne ejected the enemy from points  
where they had gained a footing last  
night, to the north-east of Mont  
Haut, and our line was completely  
restored.

Five German aeroplanes were  
brought down yesterday.

### BOMB FIGHTING ON BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 31.

A Belgian communiqué reports:—  
There was particularly lively bomb  
fighting near Steenstraet and Ferry-  
man's House and a severe artillery  
duel near Dixmude.

### FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, May 31.

The official shipping report for the  
week ending May 27, states that  
there were 1,046 arrivals and 1,042  
departures. Two vessels over 1,800  
tons and one under were sunk, and  
five were unsuccessfully attacked.  
No fishing vessels were sunk.

### THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

TERRORISM IN THESSALY.

SALONIKA, June 1.

The Royalists are commencing  
the barley crop in Thessaly.  
The fanatical Thessalians are very  
indignant, and are openly declaring  
themselves pro-Venizelists. The  
local authorities are disquieted and  
have resumed terrorism.

This is significant in view of the  
fact that the Venizelists believe that  
King Constantine will again flout the  
Allies if he gains possession of the  
crops in Thessaly.

### CHARGES AGAINST EX-RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, May 31.

The Minister of Justice has com-  
pleted the indictment of M. Sukhom-  
linoff, who was Minister of War in  
1914. It charges him with the  
responsibility for the shortage of  
munitions and communicating in-  
formation to Austrian and German  
spies.

The indictment of M. Sukhomlinoff  
mentions as an example of the short-  
age, that 870,000 men were without  
rifles in October 1914.

### THE EX-TSAR.

PETROGRAD, May 31.

The Congress of Delegates from  
the Front have demanded the trans-  
fer of the ex-Tsar to the fortress of  
St. Peter and St. Paul.

### STRIKES AT BAKU OILFIELDS.

TIFLIS, May 31.

The conditions at Baku are alarm-  
ing owing to strikes at the oilfields.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 30.

Silver is quoted at 88d. There  
have been small offerings and the  
market is steady.

(Continued on Page 6.)

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE UNITED THE RESOURCES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,  
£23,970,387.

I.—Authorized Capital £4,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
II.—Fire Fund £3,337,147  
III.—Life & Annuity Funds £17,532,790  
Sinking Fund Account £28,250

£23,970,387  
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456  
Life and Annuity Branches £2,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department £37,329  
Other Receipts £75,940  
£23,539,328

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
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## INTIMATIONS

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WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undersigned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

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15s. 6d.

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For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No income tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income, may buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General, a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase, and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price 99s. 6d.) and £25 (purchase price 197s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from 2100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1914.

For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.

## Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after 1 year	Value after 2 years	Value after 3 years	Value after 4 years	Value after 5 years
£100	£105	£110	£115	£120
£200	£210	£220	£230	£240
£300	£315	£330	£345	£360
£400	£420	£440	£460	£480
£500	£525	£550	£575	£600
£600	£630	£660	£690	£720
£700	£735	£770	£805	£840
£800	£840	£880	£920	£960
£900	£945	£990	£1035	£1080
£1000	£1050	£1100	£1150	£1200

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £500 10s.

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## INTIMATIONS

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 330 of 25th instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1917.  
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1857

## WANTED.

Immediately, SECOND OFFICER.

Apply—  
MARINE DEPARTMENT.  
The Asiatic Petroleum Co.,  
(South China) Ltd.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1853

DON'T LET SLIP SO GOOD AN OPPORTUNITY.  
CLEARANCE SALE  
From June 1st  
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY  
GREAT DISCOUNTS  
ON

JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS  
H. MATSUNAGA,  
11 d'Aquilar St.  
Hongkong, May 31, 1917. 1858

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FOR SALE

FIRST CLASS TICKET from Hongkong to Kobe for sale, \$30.00. Advertiser unable to make use of same. Apply, "Ticket", to CHINA MAIL Office, Hongkong, May 30, 1917. 1856

## STOCK TAKING SALE.

A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.  
D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, taffeta, plain fancy Voiles organza ivory wares and kohl Jewellery at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.  
Indian-Persian-Turkish and Velvet Carpets reduced 50% Received new consignment of silk stockings also.  
D. CHELLARAM,  
39-40 Queen's Road, Central.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1854

## NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON, having retired from our business, his interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st December, 1916.  
MR. JOHN DUFLOP HUTCHISON and MR. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE will continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.  
JOHN D. HUTCHISON & Co.,  
Hongkong, May 29, 1917. 1851

## RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 28th June, 1917.  
The price of issue is 95%.  
The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.  
The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.  
The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 28th March, 1927.  
Coupons are payable half yearly on the 28th March and the 28th September.  
Interest on the loan runs from the 28th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.  
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.  
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.  
G. TISDALL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1757

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A French Preparation for the Cure of  
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BRISTOL and LONDON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LTD.

## GERMAN VANDALISM.

## ONE RESULT OF RETREAT.

## DEVASTATED AREA.

The "Times" correspondent, writing from "War Correspondents' Headquarters" on March 24th, said:—

There is some gossip—generated nobody knows where—of a great German offensive as a result of their retreat. That may come. It is more guesswork in any case. But one thing is certain: the enemy left his "last position" because he had not enough men to hold them. He would never have gone but for the irresistible pressure of circumstances: that recent line of his was immensely strong; it could have fought to hold it. Perhaps, for example, protected by acres of barbed wire, with Mount St. Quentin and St. Pierre-Vast Wood to the north, and the river to the south, to a force attacking from the west, was a remarkable stronghold.

Look, as everywhere along the front, the amount of work the enemy has put into his line has to be seen to be appreciated. Very much of it along the whole of his front is recent work. The broad lines of his brown wire stretch, before, between, and behind his trenches, belts after belts, back to the country where shells never fall. There are subterranean establishments, quite new, as in a little wood near Poyes, deep and elaborately furnished, and spacious enough to shelter three battalions.

Every village, chateau, and isolated farm, miles beyond the front line, was made a strong point. Every vantage point had its machine-gun emplacement. The country is laced with his light railways. The banks of the sunken roads are streets of such dug-outs as only the Boche makes—thorough, well-timbered, and boarded for comfort. Remember, also the value of such material as he must needs leave behind—telephone and telegraph lines (especially valuable to him now), great bombs and aerial torpedoes in stores too near our trenches to be worth removal, precious as they were, seeing what the risk was; vast quantities of timber, railway material and all the considerable immovable stuff necessary for siege warfare. There are well-built trenches, dug-outs, and gun pits, miles behind the line he surrendered, prepared long ago, which he has never even used. In his retreat he went right past these.

The Germans did not surrender their strong positions, their works, and their material because it pleased them, but because the surrender gave them an opportunity for saving their armies.

There is plenty of evidence to show the enemy was hurried in his retreat; that he went before the time he had fixed. It is a fairly easy matter to fire a village, and therefore, of a score of villages I went over yesterday east of the Somme only one was not a smouldering ruin. But to cut down all the orchards was a longer and harder task, and there are signs that he was interrupted in his work. He tried putting explosive charges in the roots, and finally he ringed the trees. He meant to damage more severely some of the larger towns, but circumstances prevented him. I heard everywhere that while in occupation of this country he anxiously assured his victims that he and they would be fine friends after the war, and that England was their cruel enemy. That his hatred of us has grown intense and profound one was left in no doubt. But what these people thought of him was shown when some prisoners were brought through the ruins of a village yesterday. Nobody said anything to them. Nobody moved. They merely looked on the men who had caused them this misery. The reputation of this latest folly coming out of Prussia's insane military logic will be felt by Germans for generations to come.

It must be said that sometimes local German commanders called the townspeople together, as at Niede, and assured them they were sorry because of the evil thing they were about to order their men to do, but they could not help themselves; they must obey the orders of the Higher Command. The Kaiser and Hindenburg, of course, are the men responsible. All the same, the local commanders were those who imprisoned long-suffering French townsfolk for omitting to salute officers in the streets.

The inhabitants of the beleaguered towns tell us that the enemy is very short of some medical and surgical necessities. He has very little iodine, for instance, and there have been many deaths through poisoned wounds. He has hardly any lint, and is using paper for bandages. And, also, there is no doubt at all that German troops are now being underfed. At Ham they have been known to eat cats, and to make sausages of dogs.

## GERMANY'S STOCKS.

## WHY THE BREAD RATION IN RUSSIA IS BEING REDUCED.

Herr von Batocki, in the Reichstag Committee on Food Questions, said that the bread ration would be reduced by about one-fifth from April 15th, because the stock-taking showed that they had encroached on stocks more than could be foreseen according to calculation (states the "Times" correspondent at Amsterdam).

About four million more bread cards had been issued than there were people enumerated at the last census. The stock-taking showed a considerable deficit. The meal ration hitherto guaranteed of 200 grammes (about 7oz.) per head per day must be reduced by 30 grammes, which meant a reduction of the bread ration by about one-fifth. Similarly the ration for workers doing hard, and the hardest work must be reduced by 25 per cent., and the extra allowance for young people abolished. For the country population, who provide for themselves, the ration must similarly be reduced by 25 per cent.

The heavy encroachment thus made is mitigated by the increased distribution of other food. The stock-taking of potatoes is proceeding, and the result is so far satisfactory, larger stocks existing than had been expected. Not so many potatoes have been frozen as was feared. It would be possible to freeze the ration of five pounds per head of the population. Before the increased potato supply became effective the bread ration must not be reduced. The urban population would receive an increased meat ration of 250 grammes (about 9oz.) per head weekly; children under six half this quantity.

COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURE any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

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## INTIMATIONS



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IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, King Loong Street, (2nd Store, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

## INTIMATIONS

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BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
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DRINK

HORLICK'S  
MALTED MILK

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH AT MOUTH	DEPTH OVER GULLY AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	KEEP OF TIDE AT SPRINGS	KEEPS OF TIDE AT NEAPS
QUAYDOCK	707	100	10	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Wharves	571	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Wharves	571	100	10	10	10
Passes Slip, No. 1, Wharves	142	100	10	10	10
Passes Slip, No. 2, Wharves	142	100	10	10	10
TAL-KOW-DOCK	640	100	10	10	10
Commercial Dock	640	100	10	10	10
ASHERDOCK	640	100	10	10	10
Grain Dock	640	100	10	10	10
Laurel Dock	640	100	10	10	10

For full particulars apply to the Chief Engineer.











# TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## IMPENDING CHANGES IN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 31. Several changes in the Government are probable as the result of the promotion of Mr. Balfour, M.P. (to a seat in the War Cabinet), and the resignation of Lord Devonport as Food Controller.

News reports state that Mr. Addison may be transferred to the Ministry of Pensions and Mr. Churchill may possibly succeed him as Minister of Munitions. The Rt. Hon. Edwin Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, may be appointed Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee.

It is also stated that Mr. Lloyd George has conferred with Mr. Smilie, the Minister of the President, and Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P.

The Daily News suggests Mr. Robert as Food Controller.

A minor change that is probable is the transformation of the Local Government Board into a Ministry of Health.

The Daily Mirror states that Lord Gwyder has resigned the Chairmanship of the Air Board.

## DARING BRITISH CAVALRY RAIDS IS PALESTINE.

LONDON, June 1. Mr. Masson, the newspaper correspondent with the troops before Gaza, writing on May 24, describes the daring raids of the British Cavalry and Camel Corps, destroying large sections of Turkish railway between Beersheba and Kossana and approaching to within five miles of Beersheba.

## ENGLISH NAVAL LIEUTENANTS STABBED AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, May 31. Two English Naval Lieutenants have been stabbed at Phaleron Beach, one dangerously, by a Greek workman who has been arrested.

## THE BRITISH FOOD QUESTION.

## THE ONUS ON THE FARMER.

LONDON, May 31. Speaking on the Food Question in the City, Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, said it was not thought the harvest would furnish the bread requirements of the coming year, but if economy is practised, Germany could not starve us even if her submarines managed to prevent grain or cereals from coming to the Kingdom. He asserted deliberately that, calculating the harvest plus the amount expected to be stored up by October this year, there would be enough foodstuffs to pull us through.

Mr. Prothero dwelt on the necessity of carrying out the agricultural programme. He said that, once we decide the food question in our favour, then peace will be nearer our doors. Once Germany's hope of starving us is defeated, what is the good of Germany prolonging the war? We have got the silver bullets, we have got the leaden bullets; it is up to the farmer to give us the bread bullets.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 1. Messrs. Montague and Samuel's silver report states that the market continues to be short of supplies and is easily affected even by a modest special demand. China sales are again reported of a somewhat reduced volume, whilst substantial supplies are forthcoming from there and the level of prices is hardly likely to advance materially, despite the strength of the enquiry for coinage.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 1. The death is announced of Sir Richard Burridge.

(Sir Richard Burridge, a J.P. for the County of London, was a member of the Advisory Board of the Ministry of Munitions. He was also the Managing Director of Harrold's Stores, a Director of the Hudson's Bay Company and a member of the Board of Control of Regimental Institutes.)

## ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

# EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE KAISER'S FURY.

## NO MERCY FOR BRITISH.

LONDON, May 31. Reuters correspondent at Headquarters, amplifying the Kaiser's speech at Arras, says that he told the soldiers that they must hate the British as heartily as their capacity for righteous wrath permitted. No prisoners must be taken or mercy shown in the future. Subsequently, contradictorily, he enjoined that all prisoners should be treated with the utmost severity, and he forbade any fraternisation whatsoever.

The correspondent comments that the Kaiser's fury against Britain is doubtless due to the growing insistence upon the doctrine that no peace must be made with the Hohenzollerns.

## BRITISH FRONT STILL QUIET.

LONDON, May 31. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There has been only mutual artillery activity at different points on the front. Two German aeroplanes were driven down yesterday; one of ours is missing."

## VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS IN CHAMPAGNE.

## ATTEMPTED ATTACKS REJECTED.

LONDON, May 31. A French communiqué says: "After violent bombardments with heavy poison shells north-west of Amiens, on May 28, the enemy, at night, attempted violent attacks at several points on the Champagne front. Our fire stopped all attempts."

The effort of the Germans was directed particularly against Téton, Casque and Mont Haut, which was attacked most violently four times. The struggle began at two in the morning and continued till daylight. Enemy waves were smashed by our fire, or beaten back with the bayonet. They were compelled each time to flow back in disorder, after heavy losses. Enemy fractions gained a footing in some advanced elements north-east of Mont Haut. We took prisoners."

## ITALIANS RETARDED BY RAIN AND FOG.

LONDON, May 31. An Italian official message states: "There has been rain and fog on the Trentino and Carina fronts, which has retarded in limited artillery activity."

We repulsed two attacks on the north side of Mont Fizzul.

Our Albanian troops attacked enemy irregulars eastward of Berat. We have occupied several villages."

## THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

## SPEECH IN THE REICHSRATH.

AMSTERDAM, June 1. The Emperor Karl in his speech from the Throne at the opening of the Reichsrath, solemnly asserted his determination to rule constitutionally and preserve unimpaired the peoples' right to a share in the government; nevertheless, he keeps in mind the provision in the Constitution placing in his hands alone any decision connected with the conclusion of peace. He was convinced that the happy development of constitutional life would be impossible without expanding the Constitution, and the administrative foundation of the whole public life, especially of Bohemia. He had therefore decided to postpone the taking of the Constitutional oath until the foundations of a new, strong and happy Austria were firmly established.

Referring to the war, Emperor Karl said that Austria had openly and unambiguously expressed a readiness for peace guided by the firm conviction that the true formula for peace can only be found in mutual recognition that positions have been gloriously defended.

## RACIAL QUESTIONS IN THE REICHSRATH.

AMSTERDAM, May 31. A writer of racial questions was raised in the opening speeches at the Reichsrath.

The Czech and Slav Deputies expressed a desire for a union of the territories of the Monarchy inhabited by Czechs, Slovaks and Croats, under the Hapsburg Dynasty.

The Ukrainians demanded the creation of a de jure union of Ukrainians within the Monarchy.

The Poles urged the uniting of all the Polish districts.

The German Nationals declared that any attempt at the revival of Bohemian Independence would meet with the determined opposition of the Austrian Germans.

A Czech deputy expressed sympathy with the Russian revolution.

In view of the fact that the Government does not possess a majority in the Reichsrath, there is much speculation as to future developments.

## RUSSIANS FRUSTRATE TURKS.

LONDON, May 31.

A Russian official message transmitted by wireless states: "We frustrated Turkish attempts to north-westward of Kishinev and southward of Bessarabia."

# WHAT WAR HAS DONE TO BRITAIN.

## A SHREWED AMERICAN'S VIEWS.

A few months ago the "Metropolitan Magazine" of New York sent Mr. William Hard, a foremost journalistic authority in the United States on business, political, and social questions, to London to find an answer to the question: "What is going to happen after the war?"

The first of Mr. Hard's articles is published in the April number of the "Metropolitan," and the subject of text appears to have been seen and by Lord Northcliffe at an interview he gave the author.

"Been to the front?" asked Lord Northcliffe.

"Not yet," said Mr. Hard. "I'm trying to find out what's happening in England itself."

"Excellent," said Lord Northcliffe. "Look at it in this way: just put down the changes that are happening in the English people. That's what is going to last for England. No matter what the details of peace may be those changes in Britain are going to last—changes in our institutions and even changes in our character. There are lots of them. Get them together."

And that is what Mr. Hard has done. He says at the outset that the war has made the English gentler and kinder. "It has made them, in a good sense of the word, softer. I am convinced that one reason why the English have not been brutalised is that they have not been militarised. To have militarism is necessary that the military shall be top dog. But the military are no nearer being top dog in England to-day than they were in August, 1914."

To illustrate what he describes the tribunals which administer the Compulsory Service Act. The tribunals consider the most English institutions he has ever seen in England. They are ridiculous from the standpoint of militarism. They are not appointed by the Army. They are not appointed even by the nation. Labour is given adequate representation; so is every other important local interest. They summon the prospective soldier before them. They summon the Army representative, who has no vote, but is there simply to argue for the Army as a barrister in court.

The decision is made by an assemblage of loyal civilian citizens. Yet, as he points out, although the English "are actually administering national conscription on a sort of local option basis," the Army does, somehow, get the men.

## INDUSTRIAL RE-BIRTH.

Mr. Hard has a good deal to say about the Declaration of London. "It was the thing," he says, "to the trustful period in the English international history. The tentative signing of it by England, the final rejection of it by England, and the present leaching of it by England will explain much in the character of the English people."

If ever there was a pro-British document it was not Mr. Wilson's Peace Note—it was the Declaration of London.

But the trustfulness which was dominant in England in 1909 has departed. The present indications are that never again in our lifetime will any representative of England put their foot on any document which would place new impediments in the way of "the old, thoroughly humane, but genuinely effective, unabated use of English sea-power."

The war has given England's industries a new speed, a new enthusiasm for organisation, investigation, and education. "It has almost a new life," says Mr. Hard. "If ever there was a case of a Phoenix rising from its ashes it is the case of this England, the mother of modern industry. Very old and very tired, rising from the pyre of war again, renewing its youth."

"I have seen a battleship of first-class size and of more than first-class equipment steaming to the Grand Fleet. The ship is the new battleship, the product of the twenty-first month from the day on which the drawings for her were received by the shipyard."

The war has produced a system in England which Mr. Hard calls the "scientific management of unknown origin." The industrial forces of England, he considers, an assured success. It had no chance in 1914. Now it has been "created off hand," almost as a side issue, while the air is still full of shells by an England really energised.

## MODEL OF A WORLD-STATE.

But the new revolution is in the hands of the people. For Labour has pledged from Parliament to the Munitions Act which cannot be misunderstood or disregarded. The words of the Treasury agreement made between the Prime Minister and the Labour representatives in March 1915 are incorporated in the Act, and they run as follows: "Any departure during the war from the practices ruling in our workshops, shipyards, and other industries prior to the war shall be only for the period of the war."

He sees in them different peoples, "not hostile, much friendlier than really foreign nations could ever be to one another—and yet essentially and permanently different." He distinguishes between the "democratic" Austrians, the "conservative" and "capitalistic" Canadians, "more like the Americans," the democratic but more "disciplined" New Zealanders, the South Africans who use the Dutch language in London and in their official State documents—a "double-tongued, double-blooded, double-charactered nation," as he calls them.

The problem, according to Mr. Hard, is that of the five nations wishes to be independent. Nevertheless each was an Imperial foreign policy for war and peace, and that Imperial foreign policy cannot be left to Britain alone. Therefore, to prevent secessions and a repetition of the Colonial War of 1912 there must be a new union, an Imperial Parliament, an International Government.

## A GEOGRAPHY-BOOK INDEMNITY.

Friedrich, Prince of Löwenstein, one of the maddest Jingoists in Germany, who, however, for this very reason commands a large audience among the patriots, has just published a pamphlet on "War and Peace Aims," from which the "Kölnische Volkszeitung" quotes with great approval a passage dealing with the question of war indemnities. The illustrious author forecasts a partial indemnity of raw material after the war, which will cause the "wildest hunt for it in the world market" and create great distress among the labouring classes. To avoid such a catastrophe the writer proposes that "the victors in this great war—that is, the Central Empires—should place by the delivery of a portion of the war indemnity in kind, in the form of raw material, and this before others have been provided for."

The victor then enumerates for each defeated country what it would have to surrender.

England will have to deliver tin and wool, and among her colonies Canada will have to supply us with copper, nickel, cobalt, and leather, Australia with zinc ore, wool, and frozen meat, the other colonies with latex, leather, fats and oils, rubber, rice, tea, cocoa, &c. South Africa with gold and Egypt (if it should remain British) with cotton. France would have to deliver olive oil, various seeds, essential oils, and wine; furthermore, phosphates and cork from Algeria and other colonial produce. Italy would have to give us vegetables, sulphur, raw silk, hemp, and oil, and Russia would have to supply us with wheat, barley, flax, oil cake, leather, eggs, plasters, and linum.

This reflects the highest credit upon Prince Löwenstein's knowledge of commercial geography. He adds that if his plan were carried into effect the war would eventually become "a source of prosperity and a blessing to our country and our people."

## GREEKS IN EGYPT.

## 90 PER CENT. PROBABLY.

Alkhabad, 10th May: The Pioneer's Cairo correspondent writes that in connection with the proclamation issued by General Murray calling upon all specialists to record in writing their wishes to the Provisional Government of Egypt, and their acceptance of the protection of the G. O. C. with a view to his authorising the creation of Courts necessary for the transaction of legal business, pending and for the preservation of legal rights of adherents to the Venetian and the Helles colonies, was given a month within which to make the required declaration and the period expired last week. The result of the plebiscite, so to speak, is now known and it shows an overwhelming majority in favour of the Salonika movement and the protection offered by General Murray. About 63,000 adherents have been received and allowance being made for those whose nationality has not been legalised owing to the non-ratification of recent treaties, this represents about 90 per cent. of the Hellenic community.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S CIVIL MOBILISATION.

## ANOTHER WINTER OF WAR IF IT FAILS.

A representative of the "Petit Journal" had a long conversation with Mr. Neville Chamberlain on the subject of the civil mobilisation of Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have said: "The Government who thought they had a monopoly of organisation are already unready at our efforts. It is a question of raising an industrial army which will permit an increase in the fighting contingent. What we do in the course of the next few weeks will decide whether we shall achieve victory in the approaching fine season, or whether we shall have to undergo a fourth winter of hostilities. We have to provide for three essential needs—men for the army, munitions, and resources for feeding the troops and the civil population, and lastly money. For the army we require young and vigorous men, and we have to replace these men in the munition factories, industries, and by men or women of letters. Arrangements have been made in this matter even with the bishops for the employment of the clergy. No industry will be suppressed, but labour will be limited to what is indispensable."

We shall begin by an appeal for volunteers. This method is preferable, but if necessary, we shall introduce compulsory recruiting. We have to make haste. Time is pressing. Germany is trying and will try by all means in her power to 'beat the allies.' Our military forces are increasing, our civil forces must support them. We shall then be able to deal the German menace this year a blow under which it will collapse."

## SOMETHING DEFENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. The prepared for it, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, is a most reliable and effective remedy. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

# GIRL'S CROWDED LIFE.

## TRAGIC DEATH OF BARONESS VON ECKHARDSTEIN.

Striking details of the career of a remarkable young lady, whose life of 10 years was crowded with adventure, were told at the inquest, in London, on Hermaine Kathleen, Baroness von Eckhardstein. Her mother, a daughter of the late Sir John Blundell Maples, married, first, Baron von Eckhardstein, formerly of the German Embassy in London (whom she divorced), and afterwards Colonel Wedgall, M.P.

The latter said his step-daughter led a remarkably active life, physically and mentally. At 14 years she was the best girl rider in England, and, as there was no decoration that could be given to her, the late Lord Roberts had one specially struck to commemorate the event in connection with the Miniature Horse Association. She had also been a rider to hounds, a deer-stalker, and had been very active in all athletic and outdoor sports.

## ENGAGED IN WAR WORK.

"Since the war the Baroness had been engaged in war service and was just qualifying in technical work connected with motor engineering, her intention being to take up other Army or hospital work. She was a young woman brimming over with energy in any work, or sport, or intellectual occupation in which she engaged."

Other evidence showed that the young Baroness died from heart failure while undergoing an operation on the throat.

In reply to the coroner, Col. Wedgall said Baron Eckhardstein, father of the girl, had been fighting with the German army, but there was no trustworthy record as to whether he was alive or dead.

A few days previous to the inquest a telegram was received to the effect that the Baron had been arrested (for the third time during the war) by the German authorities for criticising the Government.

## U-BOAT TORTURES.

A story told by "Wayfarer" in the "Nation," gives a hint of the cruelties of the U-boat war.

A ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic in bitter weather, two hundred miles from the Irish coast. Two lifeboats were launched. One sank, the other was rescued. The captain died raving mad, and the survivors were picked up in a pitiable state of cold starvation, and fatigue.

Two stokers had jumped into the boat clad only in shirts and flannel pants. Two of the men who had their thick coats on, rubbed them round their comrades, and the crew took turns to lie next them and cover them with their bodies. Constant bathing—for heavy seas broke over the boat—just kept the men from dying of cold.

"Their plight on landing may be imagined," says "Wayfarer," "but a few hours later the second mate, a boy of twenty-two, volunteered for sea again. Who would despair of a country that grows such souls and bodies as these?"

## KAISER ROBBER-IN-CHIEF.

## OLD OAK FURNITURE TAKEN TO GERMANY.

The special correspondent of the "Journal," referring to the pillaging of French towns by the retreating Germans, says:—

"We must not be astonished. Undoubtedly the fact will be repeated elsewhere, for these examples come from too high a source not to be followed. Madame Anatole de la Charonny, owner of the country house at Noyon which had the 'honour' of sheltering General von Bulow and von Fyrtag, has expressed anxious wishes to be reassured as to the fate of her country seat, and more especially of the very ancient oak ornamentation.

Regarding the furniture, she said: 'I have given up all hope for a long time. I learned from an absolutely certain source that its removal was going on little by little, and when the Kaiser came on a personal visit to Noyon at the end of last year, he himself chose some of my chimney ornaments, giving precise orders for them to be carefully cut up and sent to Germany.'

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

## Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

## PARADE.

Reference Corps Order No. 32. Kowloon and Taikeo Sections will parade on Polo Ground on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 5.30 p.m. instead of on Football Ground, Happy Valley.

All Officers and N.C.O.s not already detailed for duty will attend a lecture to be given by Capt. G. E. Stewart on Musketry Instruction at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, 7th inst. Dress: Clean fatigues. Note: Books and pencils to be brought.

All Officers will attend at the miniature range Kennedy Road at 5.15 p.m. on Saturday, 9th inst., for revolver practice. Three possessing service revolvers will bring them. Ammunition will be provided.

## LYRICAL POTATO THEFTS.

"You are rich, we are poor. When these are done we'll call for more." The message left in a potato dump belonging to a farmer in Shropshire, from which several tons of potatoes had disappeared. People in the district claim that this farmers are making a market of potatoes.

# CALLICURA.

## THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS.

## WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

## DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

Queens Dispensary  
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 482. 31, Queen's Road Central.

# THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY.

Other evidence showed that the young Baroness died from heart failure while undergoing an operation on the throat.

In reply to the coroner, Col. Wedgall said Baron Eckhardstein, father of the girl, had been fighting with the German army, but there was no trustworthy record as to whether he was alive or dead.

A few days previous to the inquest a telegram was received to the effect that the Baron had been arrested (for the third time during the war) by the German authorities for criticising the Government.

Regarding the furniture, she said: 'I have given up all hope for a long time. I learned from an absolutely certain source that its removal was going on little by little, and when the Kaiser came on a personal visit to Noyon at the end of last year, he himself chose some of my chimney ornaments, giving precise orders for them to be carefully cut up and sent to Germany.'

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